VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS 27 AUG 2019 NO. 03 RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	SAURAV PANDEY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11805
Center	KB	Date	26/8/2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structures have been artistic expressions since ancient India reflecting socio-religious culture of the time.

Association with Religion

1) Post Mauryan sculptures during Kanishka rule reflected Buddhism in different forms in different regions. Mathura school reflected Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism

2) Rock-cut structures in caves
Ajanta and Bagh ⇒ Buddhism (Padma-pani)
Ellora → Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism.
Elephanta → Shaivism, (Trimurti).

3) Rashtrakuta and Ikshwaku empires which succeeded Satavahana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

developed rock-cut ~~sa~~ architecture like Kailashnath Temple representing Shiva rath carried by Surya

4) Pallava rock-cut architecture represented religion in Mahendra-varman, Narsimhavarman ~~in~~
e.g. Mamallapuram → Arjuna's Penance
Descent of Ganga.

5) Carvings in Hoysala temples of Belur, Chamakeshwar, and Vijayanagar temples represent Shiva lingam, Nandi, Sheshanaga representing religious cultures.

Rock-cut architectures were deeply inspired by and connected ~~with~~ with religion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Congress Ministries were formed in the light of a nationalist government under the caution given by Gandhi not to become corrupt and forget the goal of Swaraj.

Positive achievements

1) Restrictions of civil liberties were removed.

2) CID no longer tailed the nationalist politicians.

3) Implementation of ~~tab~~ land reforms were undertaken

4) It restored pride in Indian people.

Serious weaknesses also emerged

1) Bitterness and factionalism amongst the Congress' ranks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Actions were taken against socialist leaders by government such as of K.M. Munshi.

3) Failed to address concerns of peasant and workers.

4) Corruption had creeped in among some Congress ministries.

Congress ministries of twenty eight month-tenure served as a training ground for post-independence parliamentary governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a freedom fighter, political thinker and craftswoman.

Contributions

1) She revived various handicrafts pre and post independence.

2) She worked for solidarity among third world countries and provided the basis for south-south cooperation.

3) She developed original progressive stream of thought separate from western thought.

4) She criticized Left Parties of France in their failure to not recognize the problems in Vietnam War.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

She was, therefore, exemplar of original Indian intellectual who contributed to world politics and domestic handicrafts revival.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napolean implemented Continental Policy to block Britain's economic contact from continental Europe. ~~of~~ in 1805

→ The blockade was implemented once it was realized by Napolean that defeating British naval power was not possible

→ Napolean aimed to cripple economy of Britain and spread dominance over Europe.

Failure

1) France could not substitute economic demands of Europe.

2) It led to dissatisfaction among European powers themselves.

3) Ultimately it led to conflict with Russia and defeat of Napolean in 1813 by combined forces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, policy to isolate Napoleon turned out to be overambitious and resulted in uniting Napoleon's adversary causing his defeat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage as an institution has evolved rapidly in recent times having elements of both continuity and change.

Changes

1) Nuclear families

2) More independence in choice of partners for females as well.

3) Co-habitation where unmarried couples live together. ~~especially~~

4) Same sex couples are being accepted more.

Continuity

1) Male dominant households are still prevalent

2) Many nuclear families still live as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

pseudo-joint family owing to cheap transport and communications.

3) Arranged marriages are prevalent in both rural and urban areas.

Elements of changes are prevalent more in urban areas due to high individuality, social capillarity, technology and awareness of rights whereas elements of continuity are prevalent in lower tier towns and villages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Ageing creates physical, social and economic issues for old-age population.

Disabilities experienced

1) Physical (Health) → weakness, diseases, especially non-communicable, age-related.
→ Mental health issues such as loneliness, depression.

2) Social → Domestic violence
→ Families abandoning the old people.

3) Economic → lack of income
→ shortage of money for treatment, medicines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key initiatives

1) old age pension scheme

2) PM Vaya Vandana Yojana → LIC supported insurance.

3) Pension for unorganized workforce announced in Interim Budget 2019.

4) Disability friendly infrastructure (Sugamya Bharat).

With ageing population of India, we will increase our old age from 10% currently to more than 20% by 2040. For second demographic dividend, caring for oldage population is a must step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribal literacy rates have huge gaps from national literacy levels except NE states like Mizoram and Goa.

Reasons

1) Traditional lifestyle and livelihood doesn't require them the prevalent education system.

2) Lack of connectivity in hilly and forested regions causes them left out of ~~at~~ literacy measures.

3) Left Wing Extremism in the red-corridor causes instability and isolation of the willing tribal population.

4) Poverty of tribal population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government schemes to raise literacy in tribal population.

1) Development of Ashram schools
2) Eklavya Model Residential Schools for teaching and aiding in employment.
3) PM Fellowship for pre-matric level.

Following the goal of participatory democracy, tribal population must be included in development story and those who are willing must have support system for development. Literacy is foundation for this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory challenged the prevalent idea of permanence of landforms. Alfred wagner propounded that all continents were a one unit once and drifted into different continents as present today.

Pangea Breaking up.

current continental distribution

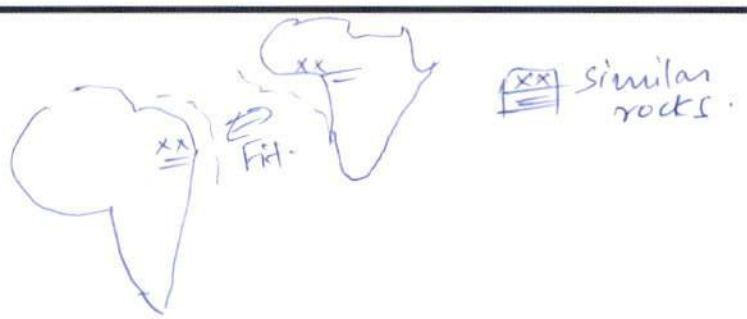
Alfred Wagner's Continental Drift Theory

Prominent evidences

1) Geological conformities ⇒ similar rock structure found on Brazilian coast in South America and Ghana region of Africa.

2) Zig-saw fit of continents

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



3) Prevalence of glacial evidence in tropical regions.

4) Glossopteris ferns and mesosaurus fossils found in Antarctica, Africa, India and Australia pointing to their combined existence.

However, in light of lack of explanation of driving mechanism, continental Drift Theory was accepted only after Plate Tectonic Theory developed in mid-20th century

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

All landforms of earth are result of endogenetic and exogenetic forces.

Endogenetic landforms

1) Volcanic such as batholith, lopolith, Phacolith, Shield volcano (Deccan), Conical (Fuji).

2) Fold mountains and Block mountains are formed by folding (due to movement of plates) and faulting (magmatic convection.) (Andes), [Black Forest]

3) ~~Sti~~ Rift valleys, tectonic lakes (Great African Rift valley) (Dead Sea),
continental islands (Sri Lanka).

Exogenetic landforms → Erosional, Depositional

→ Valleys cut by rivers, plunge Plunge pools, truncated spurs, Aretes, cirques, glacial lakes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Deltas, plains, moraines (glacial), Beaches, lagoon, sandbars (Sagar island).

Eskers, erratics.

Sand dunes, salt lakes (Sambhar).

→ Exogenetic forces
- → Fluvial
- → Aeolian
- → coastal or
- → Glacial

Endogenetic forces usually provide aggradational landforms causing changes to lithosphere and exogenetic cause denudation to level out the changes. Both processes go hand in hand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

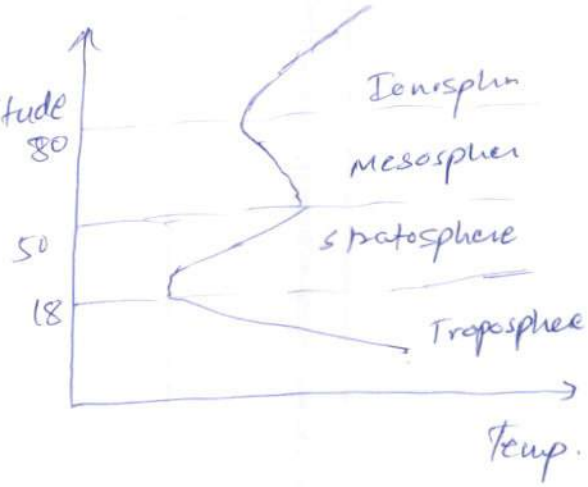
10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse rate means change in temperature of earth's atmosphere with increasing altitude. It is in the range of 6-10°c/km

Dry and moist air have different Lapse Rate

Environmental Lapse Rate.



As a given parcel of air rises up, it expands due to lowering of overlying ~~air &~~ atmospheric pressure. Such an adiabatic expansion causes cooling of the air parcel.

Beyond troposphere, presence of few particles, gases, presence of ozone layer, ions and radiation causes different pattern and trend of lapse rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relation with atmospheric ~~ice~~ stabelity

- If a parcel of air cools faster than the surrounding air, it will get heavier and sink down causing stability. However, if an air parcel cools slower, it remains hotter than surrounding air and rises further and if it contains moisture, it cools and causes rain. Instablity is characterized by low pressure such as in Thunderstorms.

Stability of atmosphere is affected by other intervening factors such as orographic barrier nature of surface (hot, cold) and micro climate (urban heat island).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

When European powers came to India they built factories and houses at first. With better foothold, they began to built fortresses, churches and public buildings

There are predominantly three kinds of western architectural forms that came in colonial period.

- Portuguese — Iberian Style
- British — Indo-Gothic and Victorian Style
- Neo-Roman — post 1911

Portuguese / Iberian style

They are comprised of bricks, wooden stairs, etc. and are reflected in Basilica of Born Jesus in Goa.

Indo-Gothic / ~~Victo~~

Style such as in Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai, reflect advanced engineering standards of the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

British. Use of iron, ~~stell~~ steel and poured concrete provided strength and allowed for thinner walls.

Victorian style evolved at a time of national awakening and in order to perpetuate Queen's memory as well as to address Indian sentiments, Indo-Sarcenic revival occured in architectural monuments such as Victoria Memorial, Kolkata

Neo-Roman style developed after the British shifted capital to Delhi in 1911 and Edward Lutyens designed the capital. These structures were massive and but congested and had low utility, e.g. Connaught Place, ~~President estate~~ (~~Bulbous/onion dome representing~~

President Estate → Bulbous dome ~~xo~~ similar to Buddhist Stupa.

other Victorian/Neo-Roman architecture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

also employed Indigenous ornamentation Mughal symmetry, etc

Western Architecture, though were representative of colonial powers, have been assimilated in our heritage and culture over the years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Nineteenth century India was struggling with a stagnant social structure with backward elements. while Europe was marching with scientific outlook based on Renaissance and Industrial Revolution. Realization of this difference led many enlightened Indians to wage a struggle against orthodoxy.

Backward elements

1) Caste → Prevalence of untouchability based on Jati system existed in India. Reformers such as Jyotiba Phule fought such caste discrimination

2) Status of women

- Women were subject to evil practice of Sati, child marriage which were removed by successful efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Bengal Regulation Act 1829 removed Sati). and Age of (due to efforts of B. Malabari)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consent Act (1870) that raised age of girl child for marriage to 12 years.

→ ~~Wome~~ Widow remarriage was not allowed until efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and others led to enactment of Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

→ Women education was also at a dismal level. These issues were taken by Female Juvenile Society, JED Bethune and Savitribai Phule

3) Socio-religious reforms took two different streams – one of reformist nature as mentioned above and the other revivalist nature such as Deoband and Arya Samaj's Shuddhi movement which inclined towards revival of some parochial and ~~na~~ backward elements too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Socio-religious reforms, therefore, began a progressive struggle against backwardness alongwith some unintended and unwanted consequences.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal was a key event to kickstart aggressive nationalism in India and serves as a background for Gandhian movement.

Reasons.

1) official reason given by the British government was the ease of administration as the province was large and densely populated.

2) The real reason, however, was to curb the growing nationalism in its nerve center on two lines.

↳ Religious: The western Bengal became a predominantly Hindu province and eastern part became Muslim-majority, assuaging some orthodox elements then in power.

↳ Linguistic, western Bengal with Bihar and Orissa has fewer Bengalis

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

than eastern, creating disruption in cohesive effort of intelligentsia against British government.

Progress

1903 → 1905 → 1907 → 1909 → 1911

1903: Partition intentioned

1905: Partitioned Finally

1907: Surat split in Congress

1909: Severe repression and conciliation ended mort.

1911: Partition annulled

Successes

1) It involved hitherto uninvolved sections into the nationalist fray e.g. students, government employees, lower middle class.

2) Involved use of domestic culture and Swaraj (meaning self-rule) for the first time which became the basis for Home Rule movement and later Gandhian movement.

3) Revived arts and literature with a nationalist flavour with contributions from Rabindranath Tagore

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Tilak, Abanindranath Tagore (who challenged imperial style paintings) Nandlal Bose.

Limitations -

1) It lacked cohesiveness and leadership.
2) Elements of Shivaratri, Ganga dipping etc alienated muslims.
3) It could not spread significantly out of Bengal.
4) Government could easily drive a wedge between extremist and moderate factions of Congress who ultimately split in 1907.
5) Workers and peasants were not yet involved.

Swaraj became the unceasing goal for young nationalists ever since Swadeshi movement. Thus, despite its failure, it was a launch pad for the active national movement later.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Reorganization of states in India has occured in every decade post-independence reflecting changing needs of different regions.

1947 - 1960	1960 - 1990	1990 - 2019
Linguistic Bases	Ethnicities	Socio-economic development and aspirations
e.g. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab	Strategic needs	e.g. Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Telangana.
	NE States, Delhi	

Contributing factors

1) Quasi-federal union formed at independence led to an uncertain union held by central government with an aim of national building.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Linguistic consciousness among different regions such as Marathi - Gujarati in Bombay Presidency, Telugu - Tamil in Madras Presidency.

3) Ethnic diversity in NE states was not conducive to stable union and thus they were made a Union Territory first and advanced state-status gradually.

4) Regional disparity causing few regions especially hilly and tribal regions such as Uttarakhand, & Chhattisgarh to demand for special status.

5) Recent demands come from areas like Darjeeling (Gorkhaland), Nagaland (Nagalim), Marathwada, Vidarbha, due to variety of reasons such as economic backwardness, resource distress and ethnicities (Bodo, Nagas).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reorganization of states must be based on criteria of viability, aspirations, national integrity and security. A Second Reorganization committee may be required to address the ongoing concerns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Treaty of Versailles was signed in the aftermath of German surrender at the end of World War 1 in 1919. However, ~~more~~ inspite of being a reconciliation effort to prevent future war, it sowed the seeds of World War 2..

A "dictated peace"

1) Though Germany was part of Paris Peace Conference, it was not allowed to voice its terms.

2) Victors also disagreed on future course of action :-

USA → wanted a lasting peace and to be soft on Germany and rebuild its economy.

Britain → Though wanted Germany to take the whole blame, wanted to rebuild it as a Market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

France → With revengeful terms, wanted to weaken Germany to an extent it can never attack France again.

3) Dismemberment of Germany
→ Non-German areas were taken away.
→ colonies were distributed as "mandates"
→ Alsace-Lorraine went to France
Rhineland was demilitarized
Ruhr was taken by France for 15 years in lieu of failure in reparations payment.

4) Severe reparations
6 bn USD was demanded from Germany.

5) Humiliation → German representatives were invited to participate without voicing their opinion in Hall of mirrors where German unification concluded in 1870.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Therefore, this treaty gave a chance for Hitler and his Nazi party to capitalize on a humiliated populace and build on the frenzy that caused the second world war.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Every third women faces physical or sexual violence at home as per The Lancet Report 2014. Despite the enaction of Domestic Violence Act 2005, such social evils are prevalent in India.

Failures in legal measures

1) Underlying causes such as dowry harassment are difficult to define as there are complex ways to practice them.

2) Enforcement is weak due to family pressure and low level of sensitisation of police officials to the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Under-reporting and fear of social ostracization of women keeps them suffering under domestic violence.

4) Misuse of dowry acts have caused vast number of real cases to suffer as well.

Beyond legal measures

1) Societal attitudes needs to change towards domestic violence.

2) Women need to be encouraged to speak up.

3) Economic and financial independence of women is important for them to not unduly rely on husbands.

4) Civil society, government steps such as Swadhar Greh, One Stop Centre, etc need to reach all areas especially rural,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

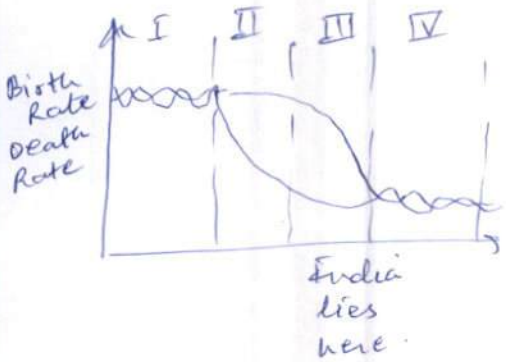
5) Leveraging technology to report such crimes by staying anonymous need to be implemented.

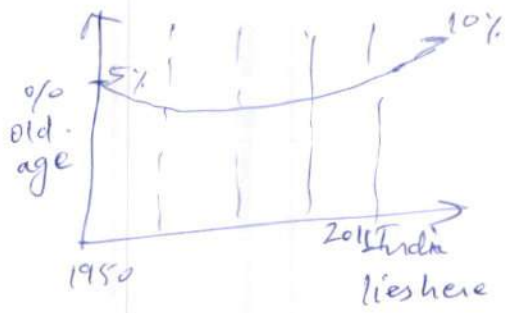
Domestic violence has caused women to suffer at the hands of their own families. For their empowerment and participation in national growth, collective effort needs to be taken to eradicate this menace.

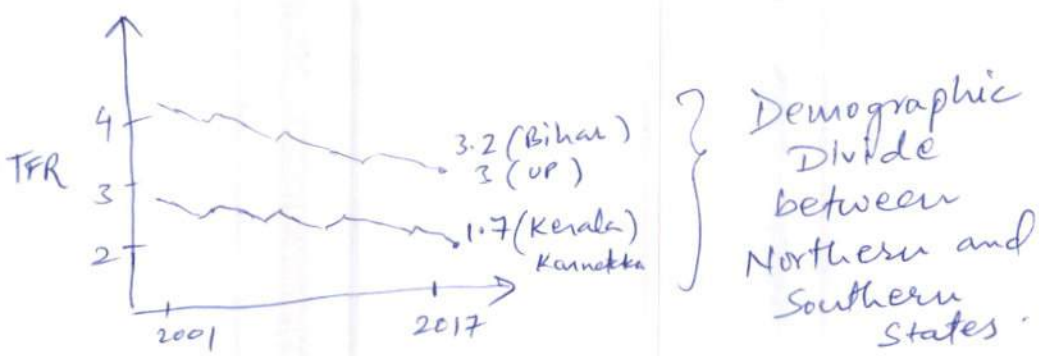
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is reaching late phase of demographic transition which is characterized by slowing fertility rate and ageing of population. This has several implications on how policies need to change.







Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Policy implications:

1) Workforce : Demographic window has closed for Southern states whereas it is going to be available for 3-4 decades for States like UP, MP and Bihar. Skilling, education and policies for migrant workforce is crucial.

2) Ageing : For Longevity dividend, it is important to prepare for social security of older population as they will form 20% of population by 2040. Also, feminization of oldage will also require policy changes towards care.

3) Geoeconomic significance for out-migration of skilled workforce to Japan, Scandinavia, western Europe.

India needs to capitalize on its demographic bulge and prepare for its ageing population in long term.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development implies taking an integrated approach within a watershed, i.e, small basin where all streams combine together.

Significance

1) It provides reinforced focused on resources available and needed in the watershed.

2) Decentralized approach works well on local issues such as recharging wells and aquifers

3) Environmental friendly as compared to big dams and canals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limited success

1) Watersheds may be severely deprived of resources in drought prone regions such as Telangana, Rayalseema, Vidarbha.

2) Faulty practices such as 4% of crop land in Maharashtra uses 80% of irrigation water.

3) Social disparity causes benefits to be used / taken up by only a limited number of farmers.

4) Institutional support is skewed towards irrigated crops, MSP distortions.

Measures to improve

1) Watershed development fund to incentivize integrated practices.

2) Use of technology such as drip-irrigation, greenhouse chambers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Diversification in terms of farm and non-farm activities. Shifting to agro-ecological basis and increase millets, as well as livestock – cattle, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture

4) People Participation at massive scale with the help of civil society, e.g. Paani Foundation.

Watershed development holds potential to reduce farm distress, enhance income and achieve Swaraj for village communities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

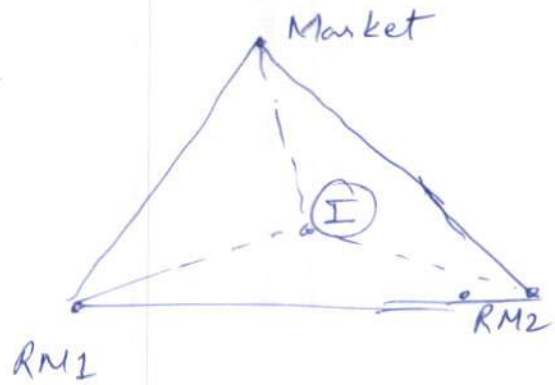
19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Location of industries as determined by raw materials is based on purity level of raw material. A weight losing raw material causes industry to be located closer to raw material site to save transport costs.

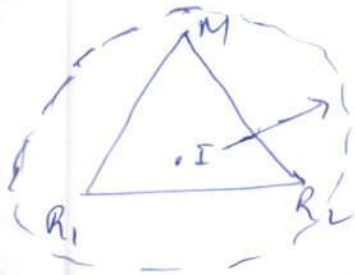
Single Raw Material

Two Raw Materials



Weber's Industrial Location Theory

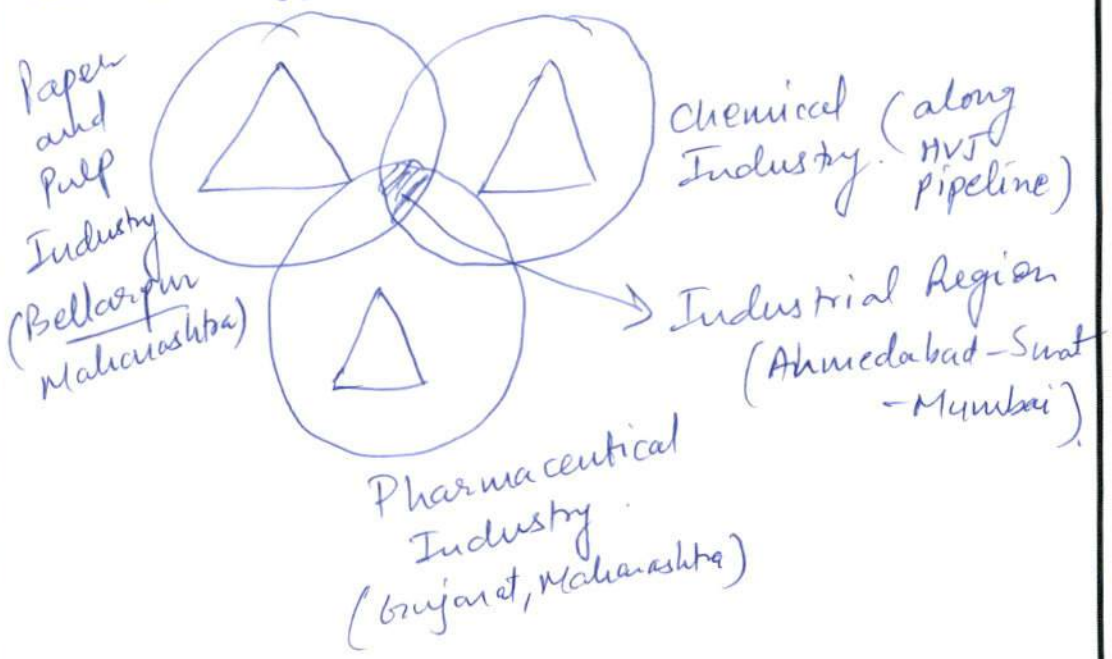
Factor of Labour Cost



shift to critical Isodapane

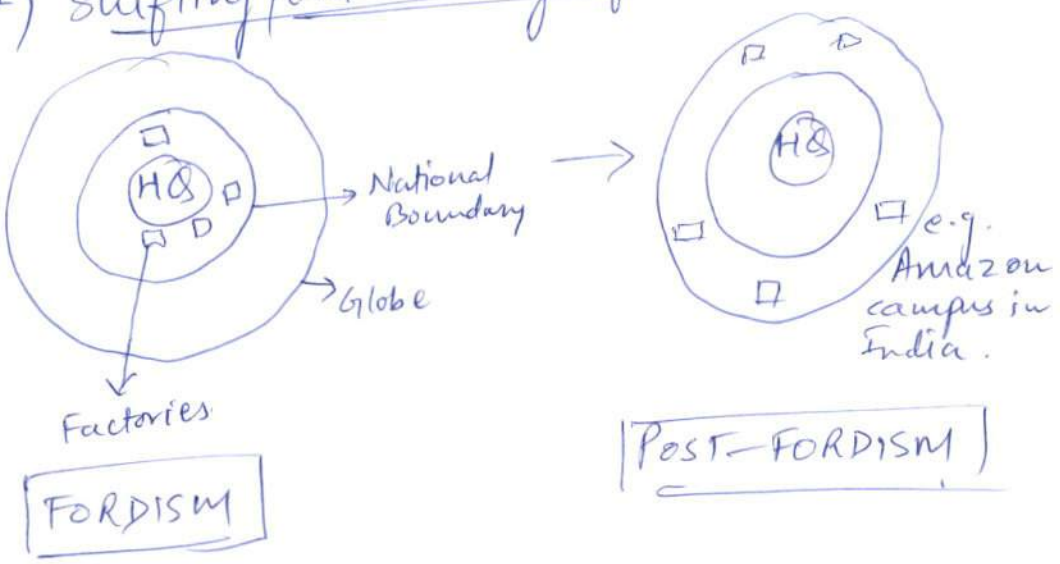
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factor of Agglomeration.



Impact of Globalization and Technology

1) Shifting/outsourcing of location.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Cheaper Transport

causing spread of industrial location
e.g. Cotton textile → Kanpur,
Varanasi.
(away from cotton growing regions.

3) Emergence of footloose industry

Software services
App-based services. e.g. Uber, ola, Zomato

4) Gig-economies.

With faster transport and communication, industrial locations have broken the limitations of raw material availability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth atmosphere is transparent to incoming short wave radiation and is warmed only through reflected long wave radiation absorbed by natural Greenhouse effect. Without this Earth would ~~either~~ progressively cool. down.

Role of Greenhouse

1) Maintains heat budget by balancing incoming and outgoing heat.
2) Absorbs long-wave radiation from earth's surface.
3) Allows heat-exchanges between surplus heat and deficit heat regions. through atmospheric circulation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rising concentration of GHGs

1) Increase residence time of heat by absorbing more long-wave terrestrial radiation.

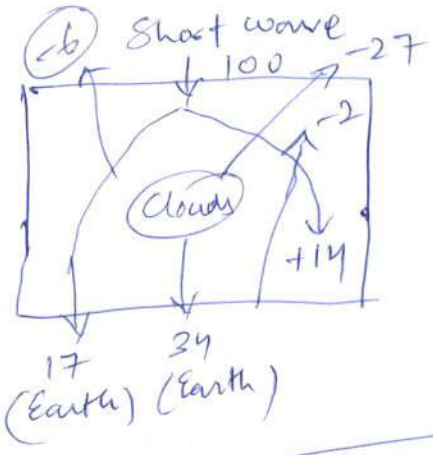
2) Create disturbance in primary atmospheric heat exchange and lead to more secondary atmospheric circulations such as cyclones, polar vortex extending southwards, tornadoes, etc.

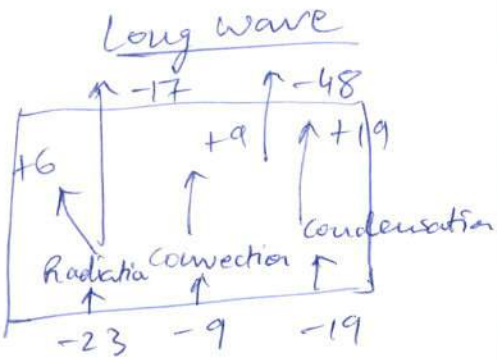
3) Shift heat budget equilibrium to a higher level causing a new normal in temperature level and atmospheric activities.

4) Accelerate glacial melting which will induce more absorption (lower albedo) and setting up a positive feedback for accelerated warming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Greenhouse gases are constantly being added through emissions, agricultural practices, permafrost melt, deforestation. This needs to be arrested before change in heat budget becomes irreversible.





HEAT BUDGET

Role of GHG lies here.

289

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 03 SEP 2019 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	SAURAV PANDEY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11805
Center	KB	Date	3/9/2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog was formed through an executive resolution to replace Planning Commission.

Structure

1) Prime Minister → Chairman
2) Governing Council → Chief Minister of all states and Lieutenant Governors / Administrators of Union Territories.
3) Regional council → PM + concerned CMs.
4) Vice Chairman
5) CEO, appointed by PM
6) Domain experts.
7) Three Wings → Consultancy, Research, Team India.

Functions

1) Genuine participation of states in the spirit of cooperative federalism.
2) Catalyst for development beyond

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

government and public sector.

3) Think tank and research for different policies and governance challenges.

Contemporary Relevance

1) NITI focuses on Antyodaya, Farmer's welfare, public participation which is important for reducing poverty and inequality.

2) It has brought in competitive indices on Health, Education, Logistics to drive growth.

3) As a think tank NITI is focusing on Artificial Intelligence, Precision agriculture, cyber physical system to leverage Industry 4.0 based Demographic dividend.

NITI Aayog needs to build more implementation and monitoring capacities to nudge India towards faster development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track Courts were set up in 2000 by state government, high courts to speedily dispose of pending or special cases. However, 6.5 lakh out of 39 lakh cases are pending in Fast Track Courts.

Rationale of Fast Track Courts

1) Dispose off huge amount of pending cases.
2) Reduce burden on judiciary.

Limitations

1) No special procedure of justice delivery followed, which defeats the rationale/purpose.

2) Eventually cases end up in higher courts, so there is lack of finality

3) No uniform standards among different fast track courts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Lack of infrastructure as most FTCs are run in regular courts by regular judicial personnel themselves. Judges - cases ratio is also low -

Measures

1) Constitute a lead agency to coordinate FTCs and bring uniform standards.

2) Hiring and training of judicial personnel.

3) Special fast track procedures to be used in order to serve the purpose of speedy redressal.

Without meeting its stated objectives, fast track courts will be merely mushrooming of courts out of integrated judicial setup.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower judiciary ~~in~~ is the lower ladder of integrated judicial system of India. They comprise of district and sessions courts.

Challenges faced

1) Pendency is high at around 2-8 crore cases.
2) Low judges to population ratio
3) Vacancies and delays in appointment
4) Justice delivery is not efficient as many cases end up in higher courts and stand reversed.
5) Sensitization about freedom of speech, progressive issues is weak and hence judgements ~~of~~ are sometimes regressive, e.g. misuse of IT Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures for enhancing productivity

1) Increase strength of judges.
2) Training in rising modern and complex issues.
3) Sensitization about progressive issues and judgements.
4) All India Judicial Service as suggested by Law Commission and chief Minister's Conference can bring well trained personnel and uniformity like IAS, IPS.
5) Leveraging technology → case management system.
6) Improving police investigation and police reforms in training and appointment.

Lower judiciary if strengthened will increase accessibility of justice to all corners of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has one of the highest numbers of laws in the world. These laws have procedural accountability but no substantive accountability as post-legislative scrutiny is not done to adjudge their performance.

Need to formalize

1) It will help to know the impact of the laws on governance, public service and people.

2) Currently, impact is judged by common observation, NGOs and other third party observers like media. This does not bring expertise.

3) Post-legislative scrutiny will subsequently improve the quality of legislation and better laws will be framed based on these databanks and data points

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Globally it is practiced in many countries such as USA, UK, Australia and it has shown favourable result.

With declining pre-legislative scrutiny through Parliamentary Committees, post-legislative scrutiny backed by laws such as the one brought in Meghalaya, will boost law-making and its significance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the pillar of fourth Industrial Revolution. It involves decision making by machines using data and inputs.

Role / Potential in Governance

1) Health → accessibility and reach can be increased, e.g. vulnerability and probability of being impacted by an epidemic

2) Education → Policies can be framed around pockets with specific issues, e.g. Andhra Pradesh is implementing Microsoft's AI to ascertain which students may dropout.

3) Agriculture → Ascertaining soil health, chlorophyll zones for aquaculture, precision farming, e.g NITI and IBM.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Transport and Infrastructure
Smart transport, traffic control, smart power and water meters.

5) Law and order, judiciary
Face recognition to recognize criminals, case data grids, online FIR and patterns of criminal activity, monitoring online radicalization of youth.

AI has enormous potential in governance given the large amount of data that exists in India. Care needs to be taken about data security and privacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public grievance redressal means resolving any issue encountered by public in obtaining government services.

Reforms in Public Grievance Redressal

1) App-based redress filing

2) RTI Act to obtain information on public service, Citizen Charter

3) DARPG department initiated CPGRAMS awards for competitive improvement in public grievance redressal.

4) Digitization → railway ticket booking, documents, bill payments, simplification of tax filing.

Yet their effectiveness remains limited due to

→ Inefficient and untimely capture of grievances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ weak coordination between government departments and passing of buck.

→ weak centre-state coordination

→ Lack of sensitization towards issues faced by weaker sections → women, dalits, LGBT communities, poor.

→ Animosity and partisanship among some public official.

→ Lack of legal sanction to Citizen Charter

→ Public Services Bill has been brought only in a few states

Public service is not just one way process. Public grievance redressal is the feedback loop which completes good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Trafficking of women in children implies forcibly moving them for indecent purposes of slavery or prostitution. As per NCRB, there were 8000 cases of trafficking in 2016.

FACTORS

1) High vulnerability of women and children due to low literacy and awareness in rural hinterland.

2) Poverty often causes selling of women and children for desperate need of money.

3) Disasters → cause displacement of people, 75% of whom are women and children.

4) weak law enforcement due to nexus, lack of coordination between different states, centre and states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Presence of porous borders with hostile neighbours that have nexus between organized trafficking, narco-trade and terrorism.

STEPS

1) Ujjwala Scheme → to track women who are trafficked.
2) Khoya Paya Portal → to track lost children.
3) Swadhar Greh → to provide safe places to stay for women who face violence and crime.
4) Prevention of Trafficking Bill → to protect children, women from trafficking, rescue and rehabilitation

Existence of such a heinous crime against humanity is outrageous and unacceptable, especially given the rampant nature and scale of this crime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector-borne diseases have been frequently causing epidemics in India, e.g. Chikungunya, Dengue, Nipah, etc.

Factors

1) Low hygiene in public places and sprawl in urban areas where stagnant waters become breeding ground for vectors

2) Connectivity → disease originating in one region quickly spreads far and wide due to communication, e.g. Swine Flu spread across Rajasthan, Delhi and UP

3) Crowded cities often lead to quick epidemics, e.g. Dengue.

4) Use of anti-biotics in an unscientific

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

manner has caused Anti-microbial resistant pathogens, e.g. in Tuberculosis

5) Disasters → Floods often cause spread of water-borne diseases, e.g. leptospirosis in Kerala Floods of 2018.

Measures for effective control and management

1) Prevention → stagnant waters should be removed, e.g. Delhi has taken active steps ~~in~~ to avoid Dengue.

2) Quarantine and detection at proper time.

3) Rational use of antibiotics, e.g. Red-line campaign in India

4) Awareness regarding hygienic practices.

Epidemics are a threat to ~~loss~~ lives and livelihoods and are an emerging public health issue to be managed proactively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

For the whole of cold war era, though India and Indonesia partnered in Non-Alignment, they had divergence during Indo-Pak war of 1971 which kept the two countries apart.

After 1991, India paid attention to ASEAN regional block and gradually now India-Indonesia have agreed to have a comprehensive strategic Partnership and increase trade from 18 billion USD to 50 billion USD. Such changes are occuring due to evolving regional strategic realities which are as follows:-

→ India's economic role → As the fastest growing major economy and a huge market, India is a useful partner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ India is a net security provider in Indian Ocean and partnered with Indonesia with Aceh as important port near Malacca Strait.

→ Geo-strategic construct of INDO-PACIFIC has important role of India, and India recognizes centrality of ASEAN

→ Indian Act East Policy, Make in India developing North East will benefit by ASEAN and Indonesia in particular.

→ Cooperation in tourism, models for governance ~~in~~ with religious minorities.

→ Both countries cooperated in Space → ISTRAC → Telemetry branch in Indonesia,

→ opposition of "Osaka Track" in G20 by both, shows areas of convergence

→ Disaster Management → Tsunami, volcanic eruptions, have potential to cooperate.

→ SAGAR, Project Mausam

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Nepal have a history together of high cultural cooperation and yet bilateral relations often become sour.

Barriers in relationship

1) High dependence on India → India surrounds Nepal on 3 sides.
3/4th of trade with India
90 % of import and export go ~~to~~ from/through India.

2) Perception → Indian projects on Kosi river, Pancheshwar dams, etc seem to benefit India more although India provides power to Nepal.
Madhesi blockade after Nepal's constitution was brought was blamed on India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Role of China → Political compulsions of different political parties in Nepal make them use China-card to leverage benefits and reduce dependence on India.

4) Porous borders → have caused crimes, trafficking and security issues in India → concerns people in Darjeeling etc

Nepalese people live and work in India. They are part of our armies as well. We speak similar language and practice similar cultures. India-Nepal relations can be improved based on mutual trust and principles of Gujaral doctrine and Neighbourhood first.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and interest groups are voluntary organizations where people come together to work for common goals. Although used often interchangeably, they are different in following ways :-

Interest Groups	Pressure Group
Formal group	Structured in a rigid manner.
Main focus is protection of interests.	Main focus is protection as well promotion of interests
Do not use pressure tactics	often use pressure tactics to influence government policies.

Pressure groups have been crucial in influencing government decisions and policy making in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

following ways.

1) Policy formulation is often done considering inputs from Pressure Groups such as ASSOCHAM, FICCI, CII.

2) Students organizations raise issues regarding youth affairs and education, e.g. ABVP, NSUI.

3) Vulnerable sections such as farmers welfare are raised by bodies such as All India Kisan Congress to make demands on farmer's issues.

4) Cultural protection is supported by bodies such as Jharkhand mukti Morcha, Hindi Sangathan Vishwa Hindu Parishad to raise religion and linguistic issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Media → Television, print as well as social media makes important issues relevant to catch government eyes.

Although Pressure groups may give in to parochial interests, be dominated by political parties and may lack legal and constitutional backing, they are indispensable for democratic governance in this era.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local self governance is related to governance of villages and cities. Local governance bodies were made Constitutional bodies by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, yet there are several issues faced by these institutions.

ISSUES

(1) Lack [autonomy] on three fronts

[Functions] → Not all functions that should be performed at local levels are devolved.

[Finance] → There is no separate local finance list for taxation purposes and they depend on state government

[Functionaries] → Local governments are understaffed and lack appropriate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

capabilities.

(2) They act as departments of state government.
e.g. Gram Sabha → implementing arm as it has no law making powers de-facto.

(3) Overshadowed by Central and State Schemes.

(4) Dependence → in case of crisis/disaster

Measures that can be taken

Panchayati Raj

1) Mandatory devolution of fund-raising powers and functions.

2) Law-making powers on local issues.

3) Lowering of MLAs and MPs in panchayats at district levels.

Urban Local Bodies

1) Separate Local Finance List for local level taxation.

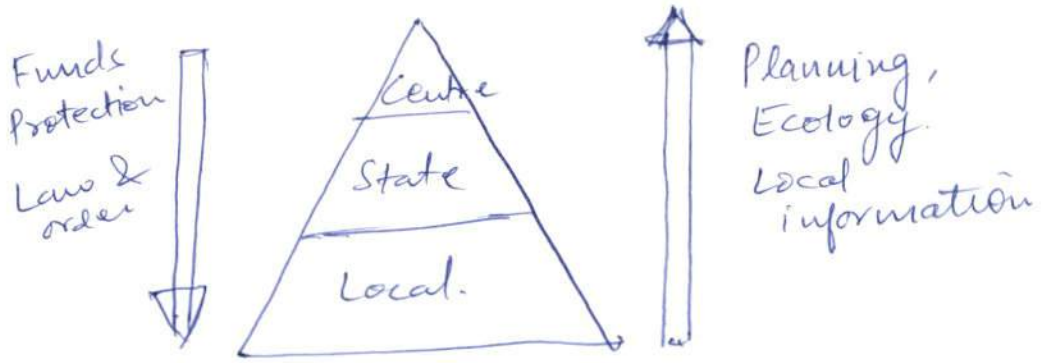
2) Simplification of roles of ULBs and other parastatal bodies.

3) Directly elected Mayor for grassroot level democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Local self governance~~

Multi level planning needs to be developed.



Local self governments can be made effective by allocating powers based on Principle of Subsidiarity in a 'bottom-up' approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted to uphold the principles of transparency and accountability in governance. Chief Information Commission and State Information Commissions were established as statutorigs bodies.

Amendments to RTI Act have been brought in following manner :-

1) Tenure → Fixed tenure is removed, which was earlier 5 years ~~of~~ or 65 years of age whichever earlier.

2) Salaries and allowances of Chief ~~Election~~ Information Commissioner and other Information Commissioner was equivalent to Election Commissioner Supreme Court Judges and State Information Commissioners to High court Judges / Chief Secretaries. This provision has been removed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

AMENDMENTS WEAKEN THE ACT

1) Rationale of amendment that Right Information Commissioners are merely statutory while Judges and Election Commissioner are constitutional posts is flawed as even Right to Information has been held as a fundamental right. The amendment weakens this significance.

2) Erodes autonomy of the Information Commission as the central government will fix tenures and determine salaries.

3) Encroaches upon states as Central government will also fix tenures and salaries for State Information Commissioners.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

RTI Act is foundation of an informed public and participatory democracy Information Commission needs to be strengthened even further to manage growing citizenry and awareness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation means determining the territorial areas that will vote for a particular seat in the Parliament or state legislative assemblies. It can extend to lower levels as well.

PROCESS OF DELIMITATION

1) Constitutional Provisions

Article 81 Delimitation should be in such a way that ratio of seats to population remains same for all constituencies.

Article 82 Delimitation Commission to be set up after every decennial census.

2) Practiced delimitation has been modified as 42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976 froze delimitation at 1971 Census levels without changing allocation to different states, ~~deli~~ constituencies were rearranged in 2002. This

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

freeze is extended till 2026.

Debates regarding delimitation exercise

1) Updating based on latest Census or not?

Merit	Demerit
Population will be duly represented. Currently MP from Rajasthan represents 30 lakh while Tamil Nadu MP represents 18 lakh	Family planning will be disincentives. Southern States will feel that development is not encouraged but the low development in north is.

2) Increasing number of seats or not?

Merit	Demerit
Currently, Indian MP represents on an average 150,000 people which is highest in the world. It reflects weak representation of public voice	Parliament strength will increase to unsustainable level, and task of speaker will be even more challenging.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Delimitation exercise is of high significance borne by the fact that Delimitation Commission's ~~is~~ orders hold the weight of law not questioned by courts or Parliament. A new Delimitation commission should be constituted to look into rising issues regarding territorial representation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHGs are group of volunteers that come together to achieve common objectives. They are especially important for rural development because –

1) Become voice of voiceless → raising issues that plague the marginalized groups such as social discrimination, gender based violence, human rights.

2) Cover the governance gap by providing education, healthcare

3) Credit facilities → women and dalit SHGs collectivize and raise finances for agriculture, local business and shops, e.g. SHG-Bank Linkage Program.

4) Help frame rural development policies such as watershed development benefits reaching to all sections,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

forest and horticulture products reaching markets, e.g. Mahua drink in Chhattisgarh

Constraints faced by SHGs

1) They do not have legal sanctions and their work may not hold important weight where governance is not responsive.

2) Lack of uniformity and low sharing of best practices among different SHGs.

3) Some SHGs get politicized when dominated by political parties.

4) Parochial interests may overshadow the overall rural development if more focus is given on particular group.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

With growing complexities in rural development, an individual may not be able to participate in democratic processes. Hence, role of SHGs is very important in rural development which will continue to have more than ~~half~~ half of our population till 2050.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Clean Indian requires not only freedom from open defecation, but complete cycle of solid waste management That is why ambit of Swachh Bharat should be enlarged.

Recognizing this Swachh Bharat has brought in following additions.

1) ODF+ and ODF++ status to include public urination removal, and complete ~~sto slug~~ sludge and solid waste management to rate cities.

2) Swachh Survekshan
- ↳ will include all cities
- ↳ will survey village households and ambient environment as well.

3) Garbage Free Cities will be rated under Swachh Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other facets that should be included

1) Public participation in river cleaning such as Ganga Prahari, Ganga Gram Yojana.

2) Cleaning up of wetlands → such as East Kolkata wetlands being used for water treatment, beach clean up under Blue Flag initiative.

3) Plastic pollution should become a facet of Swachh Bharat.

4) E-waste, biomedical waste, construction and demolition waste management are equally important to ~~handle~~ achieve a Clean India.

5) Aesthetics and "visible pollution" in urban environment, tourist places.

6) [Social Issues] related to Swachh Bharat → such as manual scavenging, bonded labour must be a part of Swachh Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Swachh Bharat Mission, by including more facets can be a landmark people's movement to establish a Clean India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush scheme aims to provide universal immunization to under-5 children, pregnant and lactating mothers. It is estimated that every year 5 lakh children die due to vaccine-preventable deaths and 95 lakhs are vulnerable to the same.

Salient features

1) Vaccination for Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, Malaria for all districts.

2) For selected districts → Japanese encephalitis, Measles Rubella, Rotavirus vaccination.

3) It will now also include uncovered districts where universal immunization could not be achieved, based on demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1) Lack of awareness among people about vaccination

2) Cultural impediments, misconception and superstitious attitudes in rural pockets.

3) Lack of monitoring technology leading to low coverage

4) Shortage of manpower in many districts.

Measures to achieve universal immunization

1) Identification of coverage with use of disaggregated data

2) Awareness campaigns through state functionaries.

3) Improving training, capacity and numbers of healthcare personnel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Human Capital Index recognized that an Indian child will grow only to 44% of his potential. With immunization under Indradhanush, human capital realization can be achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

Indian economy is dominated by services sector contribution. crise and policy aims are being directed to increase manufacturing contribution to 25% by 2025. With Indian TFR declining, "demographic bulge" of young population will last only for 4-5 decades. In light of future in Industry 4.0, skilling of youth has become extremely important.

Importance of skilling

1) High unemployment rate → reaching 6.5%.

2) Changing requirement in industry very rapidly requires constant re-skilling and up-skilling

3) Social attitudes towards vocational education is unfavourable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Competing in global trade, supply chains and new technology.

To achieve skilled population, Skill India Mission was launched in 2015 with target to skill 400 million by 2022

Performance

1) Number of skilled people has increased from around 4 lakh in FY17 to 16 lakh in FY18

2) 55% have been placed under Short Term training program.

3) 30% received placement under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

4) National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has recognized prior knowledge as well.

Limitations and Challenges

1) Curriculum is not properly defined

2) Sharada Prasad Committee pointed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

out conflict of interest in NSDC monitoring sector skill councils.

3) Lack of coordination between Ministries of Human Resource and Skill Development

Skill India mission should delineate proper courses, degrees for a group of occupation to optimally reap India's demographic dividend in a changing economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

"Indo-Pacific" is a geo-strategic construct that combines Indian Ocean and western Pacific Ocean regions. Recognizing the importance of this construct, India has created an Indo-Pacific division in the MEA.

Reasons that motivated

1) India has been left out from APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) and ASEM which makes India consider the importance of being part of Indo-Pacific narrative.

2) Economic interests as the region is mineral and energy rich.

3) Strategic interests such as managing and countering growing China's influence in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Security → India is net security provider in the region and Indo-Pacific division will be able to coordinate better.

5) In-line with foreign policy of Act East, Make-in India as India wants to enhance connectivity with ASEAN and is negotiating RCEP.

However, there are many challenges

1) India needs to avoid being portrayed as an anti-China power to preserve its strategic autonomy.

2) Growing Chinese influence in the region through Belt and Road and cheque-book diplomacy

3) India and Indonesia have some hesitations of history because Indonesia supported Pakistan in 1971.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Implementation of connectivity projects have been slow.

5) RCEP negotiations are not forthcoming due to fear of Chinese goods flooding Indian market and India is being seen as a roadblock in finalizing RCEP.

Indo-Pacific region is a recognition of India's role in the region. It is being promoted by various countries such as Japan, Australia and ASEAN nations. India will need to engage strongly in this region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

~~SO~~ SCO is an political, economic and security alliance comprising India, China, Russia, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyztan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan. It is a eurasian regional grouping.

To become a successful grouping, SO needs to overcome several bilateral issues:-

↳ Indian and Pakistan, the most recent members have a host of bilateral issues like Kashmir, cross-border terrorism; border disputes such as Sir Creek; water dispute over Kishenganga HEP.

↳ India-China have bilateral issues ranging from Border disputes (~~Lad~~ Aksai chin, Doklam, Arunachal Pradesh), Dalai Lama's government-in-exile in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

River water hydrological data sharing, large trade deficit for India and thwarting of India's entry into NSG and UNSC permanent members by China.

↳ China-Russia too have border disputes

↳ Central Asian countries have bilateral issue based on borders, terrorism.

To become a strong regional grouping and a counter to NATO, these bilateral issues need resolution.

SCO's role for India

1) Energy Security → India can access hydrocarbons, gas from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

2) Trade → is highly under-achieved in the region. Demand for Indian automobile, movies, engineering products can be leveraged. Central Asia is an untapped market for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Connectivity → International North South corridor, Ashgabat Agreement can not only connect central Asia, but provide access to other parts of Eurasia, Eastern Europe all the way to Scandina-via-, bypassing Pakistan.

4) Security → Counter-terrorism operation under RATS and leveraging India's only foreign air-base in Farkhor will help counter rising I.S. threat in the region.

Becoming SCO member will help India engage better in the region given impending withdrawl of the USA from neighbouring Afghanistan

19

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
30 AUG 2019
NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1248)

Name of Candidate	SAURAV PANDEY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	11805
Center	KB	Date	30/8/2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) are SEBI regulated agencies that provide information about financial capacities to return borrowing, repay loans to investors - retail and institutional.

Significance of CRAs is that investors can make informed decisions and there can be efficiency and competition in financial markets and prevents crashes, failures and crisis.

Issues in their working

1) "Issuer pays model" leads to conflict of interest → one can pay to get a better rating.

2) Failure in accurate ratings → crisis of IL&FS was never caught beforehand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Lack of competition owing to monopoly of only seven CRAs in India.

4) Multiple regulations → SEBI, PFRDA, etc.

5) Legal cases are filed against CRAs if ratings are unacceptable to issuer company leading to delays and costs.

CRAs need more competition based on "regulator pay" or "investor pay model" in order to have a healthy financial market

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दें क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SEZ is a special enclave that is deemed to be a foreign territory for tax and duty.

Issues limiting their success.

1) Unutilized land → due to rigid land use rules

2) Multiple type of SEZ such as coastal, corridor, inland.

3) Domestic Tax Area have weak linkages with SEZ.

4) SEZ pay higher taxes than Free Trade Partners like ASEAN.

5) Weak connectivity and poor logistics services

Baba Kalyani Committee suggested following steps

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Making land-use flexible to utilize more land.

2) Rationalize the kinds of SEZ.

3) Customs should be brought at par with Free Trade partners.

4) Improving last mile connectivity

5) From export-orientation to growth orientation ~~SEZ are crucial~~

6) Provision of services → health, repair, design — to be improved.

SEZ are crucial for export, employment and investment. Urgent steps must be taken to make them successful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the third largest start-up hub in the world with 20% in tier 2 and tier 3 cities.

Opportunities for start-ups

1) Government focus.
- → Start-up India mission
- → National Policies on Electronic and Software Products
- → Yuva Sahakar → Cooperative Start Up Fund.
- → Defence offset Fund.

2) Demographic Dividend → median age 28 yrs and next 40 years will be youthful population as compared to all major economies.

3) Urbanization will be 50% by 2050 → Smart City
→ Hyperloop
→ Bullet Train

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) New technology → Cyber Physical System
→ AI, Industry 4.0.

Challenges

1) Weak ~~holding~~ hand-holding despite several schemes.
2) Focus more on services and ignored rural sector.
3) Weak Industry - Education linkage
4) Low investment in Research and Development.

However, with Industry Alliance Program, Atal Tinkering labs and other schemes, start-ups in India can provide rapid growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Circular Economy is based on the principle of decoupling resources from economic growth. It is based on ~~Rease~~ Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refurbish and Re-manufacture.

Reduce → Reduce consumption of unnecessary and harmful products.

Reuse → products such as plastics, electronics. as much as possible.

Recycle → Paper, plastic, clothes.

Re-furbish → e-waste, metal waste can be re-made.

Re-manufacture → using old products as raw material.

Relevance for India

1) Low pollution → both in air and water if we dump fewer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

articles and don't have to burn waste.

2) Employment generation, e.g. Ambikapur (Chhattisgarh) has generated employment in recycling

3) Lower dependence on raw materials and inputs.

4) Revenue generation from waste products like Delhi has an adventure park made out of scrap material.

Circular Economy is a rational way to counter consumerism, and provide sustainable development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. **(150 words) 10**

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

PMJDY is a national mission on financial inclusion which targets bank accounts for all population.

Performance

1) Overall it has increased in its coverage as Global Findex Database stated that 80% of all adults have a bank account now.

2) Zero bank accounts have declined from 50% in 2015 to 15% in 2019. Inoperative bank accounts have declined from 19% to 12% in same period.

3) Financialization of savings has led to → more savings
→ more deposits to improve bank's health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Diversification of finance as it provides insurance, overdraft, etc.

5) Plugging of corruption channels through Direct Benefit Transfer in accounts.

Some limitations

1) Low digital literacy
2) Multiple accounts to avail government benefits.
3) Cost of Banking Correspondence
4) Persisting dependence on money-lenders due to low accessibility to loans.

PMJDY is a massive effort in the direction of financial inclusion and must be taken to desired outcome.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. **(150 words) 10**

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

Indian rivers are highly polluted; as per CPCB data 45 rivers have minimum two metal pollution. Ganga has 5-metals in pollution level. Organic waste is another large pollutant.

Government Initiatives

- National River Management Plan.
- Namami Gange
- Solid Waste Treatment Plants.

Impact on river/surrounding ecosystem

1) Eutrophication → due to nitrogenous, urea waste, high BOD leads to dying ecosystems.

2) Marine life such as Dolphins are impacted in reproductive cycles.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Human health impacts
↳ Nitrogen → Blue Baby Syndrome
↳ Arsenic → Black foot.

4) Frothing / fires → in river bank, nearby lakes, decaying organic materials and hydrocarbons

Why no improvement?

1) Non-point sources. → agriculture fields use nitrogenous fertilizers, often in excess, which are difficult to channelize

2) Only 44% wastewater treated before dumping into rivers.

3) Lack of data and technology.

4) State Level Monitoring Committees not set up according to CPCB.

5) Lack of awareness and urban consumerist lifestyle.

River pollution is an urgent problem as 175 out of 351 rivers are polluted severely. Urgent steps are needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. **(150 words) 10**

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

MANAV project is a human atlas project made from information from cell, tissue, organ and organism levels.

MANAV project will comprise of data on cells and tissues in "normal" condition and "diseased" condition.

Significance

1) Help in controlling, ~~remedeing~~ resolving diseases.
2) Better research and targeting in newer diseases or diseases that pose threats regularly.
3) Good for medical research in India as it will build knowledge and skill.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MANAV project should be scaled and collaborated with other stakeholders - domestic and global - to achieve stated objectives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. **(150 words) 10**

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors are materials that conduct electricity with zero resistance, without any loss of power.

Properties

1) offer lowest resistance which is obtained at near-zero Kelvin temperatures. (theoretically).

2) Recently, IISc has developed a superconductor at room temperature

3) They offer no heat-loss.

Significance/Application

1) Power transmission will be without losses

2) Bullet trains / Maglev trains

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~3) Cost of power~~

3) Faster communication as wired signals will travel exponentially fast.

4) It will help in space technology as power losses will be less.

Constraints

1) No resistance will pose a problem of controlling electricity as resistance has that purpose in electric circuitry.

2) Higher costs to develop prototype and scaling it

3) Responses to different signals/waves still unknown.

Superconductors will be path-breaking material, opening up new possibilities and applications.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? **(150 words) 10**

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

India is a major hub for drug-trafficking because

1) High rate of poverty → a large number of vulnerable population

2) Regional location → sandwiched between Golden crescent (Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan) and Golden Triangle (SE Asia) which are hubs of opium trade

3) Weak law enforcement → corruption

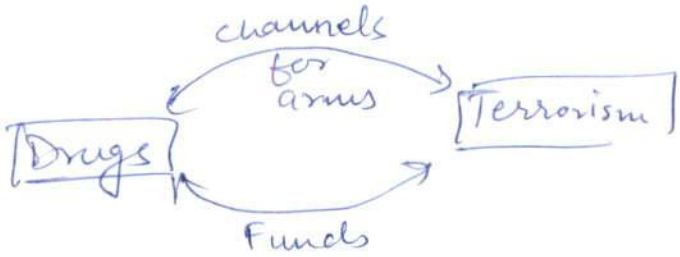
4) Porous borders through NE (Myanma) and eastern India (Nepal) and northern India (Pakistan → despite not being porous border).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on Internal Security

1) Drug trafficking funds secessionist movements (NSCN-K), ULFA) and naxalism

2) Nexus between organized crime and terrorism



3) Narco-terrorism weakens youth, radicalizes them and pushes them into poverty where they turn into armed militants, naxals etc.

A strong hand and fine scalpel needs to break the drug trafficking network to restore internal security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

Border Area Development Program (BADP) was started for troop movement but has now included social welfare and development too.

Border areas face poverty, inaccessibility and unemployment.

BADP aims at

1) Providing accessibility to 50 km range areas from borders.

2) Employment opportunities

3) Infrastructure related to health and education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Better connectivity will enable movement of goods and services and thus raise standard of living of border areas who face difficult terrains, heavy rains or snowing.

BADP needs to align with other schemes, use technology and strengthen our border communities for robust security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed Term Employment means employing workers outside payroll based on a contract that defines salaries and conditions at the onset itself.

Government has recently extended it to all sectors which was earlier only to apparel sector only. This is aimed as a step towards Labour Reforms objectives of ease of doing business, labour welfare and job creation.

Ease of doing business

1) It will enable to companies to hire employees for specific projects and specific time period bringing predictability in labour markets.

2) It will reduce protests and related cost, time overruns.

3) It provides pre-mature termination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of contracts in cases of low performance frauds, etc

Labour Welfare

1) Salaries will be fixed.
2) Statutory benefits will be extended to workers.
3) In case of a worker having worked for 3 months, two-week notice will be required before termination.

Job creation

1) Companies will be able to provide jobs in special projects
2) Better contracts will enable more jobs.

Challenges / Shortcomings

1) wage negotiations will weaken
2) Rules under Factories Act, Industrial Dispute Acts, etc may be bypassed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) It might make company factories a mere sweatshop, causing hire and fire by misuse of rules.

4) Structural issues of job creation are unaddressed.

Labour reforms such as FTE will work better in a system with stronger social security system of health and insurance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Livestock sector provides much needed agricultural diversification in non-farm sector, given that 75% of farmers are small and marginal owning 25% of crop land.

Income and poverty alleviation

1) As per NABARD All India Financial Inclusion Survey, only 43% rural household ~~receive~~ incomes come from farming.

2) Desert areas have 70% agricultural GDP from livestock and semi-arid regions have 40%.

3) Production in milk, fishery sectors in India are high.

4) Additional incomes help to reduce poverty as well as allow investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in agriculture to increase productivity.

5) with climate change, floods and droughts, livestock sector is a much needed safety net.

Sustainable livestock sector growth

1) Policy focus towards.
- Value addition in Dairy sector.
- Mariculture Policy → Fishery.
- Piggery, small ruminant ⇒ Dryzone, North East
- Apiculture and Sericulture policy.

2) Establishing cooperatives, Farmers Product Organization in all the above sectors.

3) Food Parks, Processing units

4) Mariculture → using satellite imaging, zoning for fisheries, legal, leasing issues in EEZ, waterways, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Focus on services → such as dehorning, tagging, vaccinations, quarantine.

6) Protection from zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases such as Foot and Mouth disease, Brucellosis.

Livestock must be a crucial part to watershed development and agro-ecological based agricultural diversification.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

Capital Account is the account of assets and liabilities. India does not have capital account free like its current account. Full liberalization means free flow of FDI and FPI in and out of country.

Why should it be done

1) It complements current account convertability and benefits financial sector.

2) It brings efficiency through competition in financial markets

3) It helps to bring funds and investments to help in welfare infrastructure, etc

4) It allows mergers and acquisition overseas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) It will encourage domestic start-ups to not register in countries with easier norms like Singapore - Ease of Doing Business

However, caution is needed for full liberalization because.

1) It will allow outflow of domestic capital.

2) It will make tax avoidance even more convenient.

3) Uncertainty and volatility due to "hot money" will be a probability and lead to crisis like Asian Financial crises.

S.S. Tarapore Committee ~~offered~~ recommended full convertibility of capital account with some safeguards such as ⇒

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Low fiscal deficit
2) Low/controlled inflation
3) Low Non-Performing Assets.

Capital Account Liberalization has its benefits but must be brought in a gradual, phased and cautious manner.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agriculture Extension means services of Information, Education and Communication to the farmers. It enables technological growth of the sector based on changing times.

Challenges to agriculture extension

1) 126 million farmers are small and marginal with low awareness in allied agriculture services.

2) More than 85% of women do not own land, are left out of such education and awareness program.

3) Low literacy and digital adoption in small landholdings.

4) Weak lab to land connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of ICT (Information Communication Technology)

1) Better data can be provided.

2) Early warning system (EWS) can help mitigate against floods, cyclones and drought.

3) Soil Health Card / Mriduparikshak devices can provide micro-nutrient level information for soil requirements

4) Mobile phones pictures can provide easy disbursement of crop insurance in cases of failure.

5) NITI Aayog and IBM are implementing Precision Agriculture techniques.

6) UP → has extended training programs for farmers.

7) Krishi Vigyan Kendras are providing training to women farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Extens~~

8) eNAM, Food Park schemes provide sms-based information on prices, improving market accessibility.

Extension services are going to be strengthened using ICT to provide necessary support to a distressed farming sector, enhancing productivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST had objectives of financial inclusion, digitization and plugging of leakages in government benefits to poor.

Areas where obj

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was arguably the biggest tax reform aimed at rationalizing indirect taxes, integrating national market and enhancing revenues

Achievements so far

1) Rationalization of multiple indirect taxes under one tax

2) One market as all states have adopted it.

3) Plugging tax evasion → because input tax credit requires seamless

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

billing in a transparent way.

4) Ease of movement across states due to e-way bill.

5) Formalization ⇒ with digitization, more units have come under GST net causing rise in direct taxes as well ⇒ increase in Revenue Base

However, GST has faltered in some ways.

1) Multiple rates → 4 tax brackets defeat the goal of One Nation One Tax.

2) Exemption to alcohol, petroleum real estate leaves out 45% of indirect tax net

3) Lower than Revenue Neutral Rate has caused lower collection as per Union Budget 2019.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Different states still have some different taxes such as Road Tax.

GST needs to respond to rising issues through better implementation and bringing in exempted categories

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon Capture and Storage means capturing the excess CO_2 in the atmosphere through artificial means or accelerating natural phenomena. It has gained importance as Mauna Loa Observatory noted that CO_2 has crossed more than 415 ppm in atmosphere.

Types ~~and~~

1) Ocean fertilization → increasing phytoplanktons in oceans.

2) Accelerated weathering → to absorb CO_2 through weathered chemicals and their reactions of ~~geo~~ biogeochemical cycles.

3) Afforestation will increase absorption of CO_2 through photosynthesis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Aerobic and anaerobic combustion ~~to~~ processes which absorb CO_2, e.g. using Biochar.

CCS can counter the rapid release of CO_2 in atmosphere and supplement natural carbon cycle which is disturbed.

Challenges

1) Lack of technology in India in solid waste management, agricultural waste treatment, etc.

2) Lack of funds given other urgent developmental obligations.

3) Lack of seriousness and awareness regarding capture of atmospheric carbon in policy circles

4) Weak implementation, e.g. CAMPA funds are lying unused.

5) Weak centre-state coordination.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Carbon Capture and Storage can be taken forward with international cooperation by strengthening Paris deal and loss and damage mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Globally in disasters, 75% of those who are displaced are women and children. They have higher vulnerability and lower capacity in disaster events.

Gender-specific challenges:

1) Vulnerabilities → sexual violence, reproductive health, domestic violence are extra vulnerabilities faced by women.

2) Non-recognition of roles → They are merely treated as victims and their roles in procurement of emergency relief, relocation and care is not recognized

3) Social considerations of caste also plays on gender. They are overburdened

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To make disaster management cycle more gender sensitive.

1) Risk management
↳ Disaggregated data based on gender based vulnerability and capacity.
↳ Identification of poor and marginalized women.
2) ↳ Investment in education and awareness of women about disasters.

2) Relief → Gender based provisions regarding health → sexual and reproductive.
↳ Recognition of role in disaster relief work.

3) Case Study Myanmar Nargis cyclone 2008 → post relief UNESCO implemented Education Program based on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

gender to increase awareness, communication and future policies.

Gender based disaster management will be more efficient and inclusive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Women participation has been abysmal in science due to various socio-economic factors.

Status

1) Only around 15% women enrol in science and engineering at undergraduate level.

2) Women workforce in science is only around 12%.

3) Faculty in institutes like IITs, IISc, have 12-14% women

4) In 61 years of Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, only 20 women have won it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reason

1) Social mindset based in patriarchy and men-dominated workforce.

2) Marginalization in power, politics, economic spheres.

3) Economic empowerment is low owing to lack of income, low investment in girl child vis-a-vis boy-child.

Government Steps

1) KIRAN Scheme

→ Curie Scheme → to develop women tech-parks

→ Mobility → re-entry of women in workforce who have to migrate due to family, parents or education of children.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) India-US STEMM participation to train women in engineering and medicine.

3) BioCARE scheme to involve women in biotechnology.

Participation of women in science is good for technology growth, innovation, economy based on principle of equality and justice.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent amendments in NIA Act and UAPA Act have been made to counter the scale and types of terrorist activities

Amendments

NIA Act

1) Expanded types of offences to include trafficking, cyber crime, etc.

2) Expanded jurisdiction of NIA to outside India

3) Special court states to sessions court for speedy trial.

UAPA Act

1) Types of offences

2) Attachment of property will not require approval of DG and can be done by NIA

3) From organization alone now it even individuals can be deemed as "terrorists"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance

1) Terrorists have deep nexus with organized crimes and these amendments will target that.

2) Newer forms of terrorism such as lone-wolf attacks, cyber-attacks need a comprehensive approach.

3) Terrorists escape punishment once outside country, as we saw in case of Masood Azhar, David Hadley

4) Other countries too have such supra-national boundary powers.

5) Faster seizure of properties and court procedures will provide swift actions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns

1) misuse of "terrorist" tag

2) Effectiveness of amendments with international treaties and other country laws will be a challenge.

Since terrorism is growing the world over, such steps signify the urgency and seriousness of counter-terrorism operations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture needs to adapt to never security threats, maintain swiftness as well as institutional and democratic accountability

India's National Security Architecture

1) Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)
Headed by the PM, members are ministers of defence, external affairs, home and finance.

2) National Security Council
Top executive body comprising of ~~Special Poli~~ Strategic Policy Group

3) National Security Advisors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

NSA reports to PMO and heads the NTRO (National Technical Regulatory Organization) and NSAB (Advisory Board).

4) Military → Three forces, headed by army, navy and air force chiefs and the President as chief commander.

5) Paramilitary
CAPF → domestic threats
CISF → Industrial properties / critical infrastructure
NSG → counter terror.

6) Local Police.

Recent Steps

1) SPG to be headed by NSA.

2) Chief of Defence Staff to head all three forces.
↳ Provide integration in training
↳ Better command in operation.
↳ Efficient acquisition of arms

3) CIBMS (Comprehensive International Border Management System) → to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

monitor border areas with tough terrain.

4) RISAT → all weather border surveillance; hand-held devices

5) Communication broadband with dedicated bandwidth for defence.

4) New equipments to detect land mines in naxal-areas will reduce loss of CRPF personnel.

5) Bullet Proof jackets to personnel deployed in sensitive areas.

6) NSG → state of the art training and equipment for counter-terror operations.

7) Acquisition → Rafale aircraft, Spice missile, MIG21 upgrades, Brahmos cruise, Agni V → Ballistic nuclear capable

8) NAVIC → Regional surveillance within 1500 km of border.